BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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THE CHRONICLE.

Published Every Saturday,

By R. M. & A. C. FOLGER.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE PIONEER,

AND LEADING PAPER OF

MONO COUNTY.

DEATH.

Why Men Dread to End Their Lives in Great Catastrophes.

Nothing is more curious, says a contemporary, than the fact that dying as one of a crowd, seems to be more terrible to a man than simply dying his own individual death. Unquestionably there seems to be no kind of death more dreaded by men than death either from sudden catastrophes—like that of the Ring Theater at Vienna, and that on the Clyde, for instance—or from pestilence. No doubt it is perfectly true that death cannot be shared in the same sense [illegible] ure can be shared; you cannot, in all probability, be conscious of the strength of companionship after life begins to flicker low, nor are there above one or two people in the world with whom most men would covet the sense of companionship in such a moment as that of death. Still it is somewhat curious that death on a grand scale always seems to be more terrible, even to the separate individuals, than the ordinary death by units. Of course, terror is very catching, and, therefore, the terror of a crowd always enhances the terror of the individual. But though that explains the supreme agony of a sinking ship or a burning theater, it does not in the least explain the additional dread of death which plague seems to inspire in individuals, for between the inhabitants of a plague-stricken city there is always very much less active sympathy than there was before the pestilence appeared, and it is rather through the growth of mutual repulsion than through the heightening of a common sympathy, that the influence of pestilence is chiefly felt. Perhaps it will be said that men do not fear death the more on account of the number dying around them, but only that number makes evident the greatness of the risk. But that can hardly be the explanation of the matter, otherwise we might expect a much deeper terror in every man to whom the doctors have frankly acknowledged that death is imminent, than we ought to find in a healthy inhabitant of a plague-stricken city, whose chance of death is probably much less than one in two. As a matter of fact, very few patients stricken with ordinary disease, who are told that death is inevitable, show any panic at all; the perfectly-healthy man, surrounded by pestilence, is too often consumed with a terror which renders him absolutely unfit for the discharge of his duties. It seems certain that the selfish terror inspired by the sight of dying crowds does unnerve men in a manner in which a sentence of death passed upon themselves would not unnerve them at all. We wonder why this is, and suppose the reason to be that it is only a great risk in combination with the chance of escape that unnerves a man whom the prospect of certain death would not unnerve at all. It is the eager passion with which all the mind rushes into the alternative of prolonged life that really unmans a nature which would be steady enough in facing certain death. Mingle a great fear with a vivid ray of hope and you will turn a head which could hold its own against inevitable fate. The tumultuous element in the case of the plague is, we believe, the selfish desire to escape rather than the panic of fear. Extinguish the hope and the panic will often cease as completely as if you had extinguished the fear itself.

NEED MORE HUMBLE MEN.

While Old John was acting as special Justice of the Peace, a young negro, charged with bigamy, was arraigned before him.

"It do seem ter me," said John, surveying the prisoner, "dat de young men ob ter day aint't got no sense nohow. De worl' is a slidin' back all de time, an'de experience ob one man ain't wuf a cent ter a nudder man."

"Jedge, I'se sorry dat I'se violated de law," the young negro said, looking up with that air of supplication which the repentant colored gentleman can so artfully assume.

"I ain't er talkin' 'bout de law," the Judge replied; "I was talkin' 'bout de little sense a man shows in marryin' twict. It's bad nuff ter marry onct, but from two times may de Lawd save me. I'se a married man—as much ob a married man as de common run ob men—an' its jes' as much as I ken do ter git along; but if I was married ter two sich women as my wife is, dar wouldn't be human power nuff in dis town ter keep me outen der riber. Go on home, sah, an' lib wid yer wives; suffer through the season, and by de time de frost come an' de leaves turns yaller, yer'll be the right sort ob man ter go an' preach de gospel ob humanity. We need more humble men in dis community."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

NOTHING is more terrible than active ignorance.—*Goethe.*

QUEER NAMES.

The Curious Collection Made by a New York Man.

A clerk in the New York Sub-Treasury has made it a practice for many years to keep a record of the odd names on drafts passing through his hands. He has got together a 1,000 curious names. They are of all nationalities, and were not beyond question that they are or have been borne by living persons, it might well be believed that they were purely fictitious.

There is, for instance, a great variety of familiar names represented by Wagner, H. Stock, Fisher Coop, N. Vineyard, Andrew Wood, E. Coward, J. C. Spray, L. Coldwater, J. S. Oyster, Little B. House, Nicholas Million, J. Smallwood, A. Littlewood, Kittenhouse, Woolehouse, Hobbhouse, Smallhouse, Stackhouse, Henry Stiff, J. H. Birdwhistle, Wiley Measless. Names are unfamiliar as the foregoing are familiar were those of Augustas Sassmanshausen, William Slaughterback, W. Krzyzanowski, Zaphnatpaneah Wallis, Przybylowicz and Fritsche, George Humrickhouse A. M. Pouncestown, Solomon Matchopatah, Alonzo Goodpasture, Masoline Foreacre, Sarah Mumblehead, G. Bierbranersi, Wm. Hammerschieg, Robert A. Wahshakakhkamick.

Among the curious firm names were those of Face & Dues, Yard & Furlong, Peacock, Featherstone & Co., Sweater & Beer, Hoss & Beer, Key & Dowell, Sey & Straight, Siss & Babb, Berup & Carter, Sloe & Fass, Hall & Kennell, Divine & Goodwin, Black & Whiteside. The colors were represented by Brown & Green, Washington Light, Charles Redheffer, Frost, Black & Co., Brown & Gray, Prof. Rainbow, Hiram Blackledge, Berry Green, and Henry Redstreake.

The animal kingdom is suggested by Jacob Sheep, Lace Bird, James Veal, John Duck, F Drake, A. H. Birdsong, John Pigg, Wm. Squirrel, Corner Nightingale & Co., To Bee, Adam Mouse, Jackson Bullfrog, Young Turkeybeft, Jack Grasshopper.

Names suggesting articles of food were Joseph Crabtree, F. C. Onion, Adam Garlick, Silas Custard, Wm. Sh[illegible]ee, J. F. Teagarden, Frank Parsnip, John L. Turnipseed, Caroline Hash, John Vinegar, Burrow & Berry, Thomas Pickerell, Augist Chestnutwood, Joseph Coffee.

Among the names that seem to bear a curious relation to the business in which the persons named were engaged were those of J. A. W. Bone, musician; David Hatmaker; Wm. Gammon, pawnbroker; A. Hogg, dealer in meat; Wm. Bonefield and H. Stiff, undertakers; A. Craft, steamboat inspector; Brandy, Kline & Co., liquor dealers; Alfred Plant, President of a feed company; D. Coppers, plumber; S. R. Brick, contractor; Sharpe & Steel, hardware dealers; Kloth, tailor; George Doll, toy dealer.

Among the other peculiar names were Epaphroditus Jameson, Washington L. Popejoy, Gusheard Speakhard, James Upthegrove, Hiram Drumgood-Ebenezer W. Greatsinger, Daniel A. Weatherwax, Abraham Hollopeter, James Underdue, Amanda Sidebottom, Armande Marguerite, Adrienne de Caulomcourt de Vincene, George Humrickhouse, John Shoosmith, George Middleditch, Emmarencia Mickey, Reuben Shiflebotham, Conrad Reemenschreider, John Bowlegs, Mrs. J. Piano, John Fluent, William Twenty, Turkey Pile, Ark water, Louis Popper.

Among the soldiers were Lieut. A. M. Guard, Col. R. C. Drum, Gen. S. P. Spear, Capt. Edward Ball, George Gunn and Bridget Reveille.

DUELISTS AND PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

Duelists who load their pistols and really want a man's blood instead of a column in the newspapers should go to Minnesota. By an industrious course of blunders the Legislature has contrived to parcel out a strip of land a mile and a half wide and sixty-five miles long, between Kiltson and Marshall counties, without any local government, and with its provisions for criminal jurisprudence so confused and complicated that the Sheriff would run the risk of a suit for false arrest if he exercised his functions in the most desperate of crimes. Here, it is evident, a chivalric blood-spiller can kill his man peacefully, without fear of annoyance from a vulgar and brutal official.—*Chicago Daily News.*

MEN who have spent much time in experimenting with various kind of bait have doubts of Prof. Huxley's assertion that an acre of fishing ground will yield more food than an acre of land.

THIRTY Californians have died in ten years possessed each of over a million, and some of them many millions.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

There appear to be scattered over the world about 2,700 Young Men's Christian Associations: In North America, 800; in Great Britain, 404; in France, 65; in Germany, 422; in German Switzerland, 132; in Holland, 450; in Asia, 34; in Africa, 15; in Oceanica, 20. These all find representation in an International Central Committee appointed at an annual World's Conference, with its Chairman in Geneva, Switzerland.

In North America 222 associations [illegible] Among the 668 reporting [illegible] membership of more than 80,000. Preserving the ratio, an approximate membership is reached of more than 100,000. Some conception of the property accumulated may be reached from the fact that only sixty-nine associations report buildings and and property together worth about $4,000,000, with a debt of $500,000. New York and Philadelphia have buildings costing $500,000 each, and all the leading cities and commercial centers have buildings bearing a cost somewhat proportioned to the population.

Of the American associations, 237 report libraries, with about 200,000 volumes, worth $194,000, and furniture worth $172,935. Three hundred and fifty associations report annual current expenses exceeding $300,000. There are 387 General Secretaries constantly engaged in the work of the associations, with salaries averaging between $800 and $900. Associations are organized 174 colleges, and 494 associations among other duties supply visits and ministrations to jails and hospitals.—*Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

JOHNNY AND THE MILK.

Johnny's parents are puzzling themselves whether that youth is likely to turn out a spendthrift or a person of intensely-economical habits, a shrewd politician or a rogue, and all because of a little incident that happened while the family was recently spending a season of recreation in the country. The other night, as they sat down to tea as usual, the horrifying intelligence was brought from the pantry that the milk and cream that had been set out for the bowls and berry-dishes of the company had all disappeared. The first suggestion was, of course, that it was the cat, but when it was suggested that the family kept no cat suspicion pointed its withering finger at Johnny. "Johnny," said his sire, in the accents of a man who had been disappointed in his supper, "did you drink that milk?" "Ye—yes; I did," replied the culprit, screwing a tear out of his eye with his knuckle. "And what did you do it for?" was the next question in the catechism which leads to a licking. "Cause," said Johnny, blubbering, "I saw a big cloud comin' up, and thought it 'twas goin' to be a thunderstorm, and I knew thunder soured the milk and 'twouldn't be good for nothin', and so I pitched in and drank it up to save it"—and he wept afresh. Neither his story nor his tears, however, averted the interview with his sire which subsequently took place in the woodshed.—*Boston Journal.*

AFTER SIXTY YEARS' OBSERVATION.

"You think that 'ere woman with the three children belongs to that man a-talkin' with her?" asked an old sea Captain. "No, no woman could a lived so long's that with a man and appear so much above him in her whole make-up! There's lots o' stuff talked about folks bein, mismated, but they ain't nuthin' in 't—nuthin' genuine under cover, I mean. Folks as come together natural, without enny compulsion, as they do round these parts, air about equal in most respects. When a woman takes to a low man there's somethin' low stowed away in her cargo, and vice versa; and when there's a public smash-up, it's the cussedness of both comin' to a climax! At least that's my opinion; after sixty years observation."—*Boston Transcript.*

AS DRUNK AS DAVID'S SOW.

A farmer living a few miles south of York, Pa., threw some cherries which had been in an empty brandy cask into the hog pen. During the night the hogs, which had been eating freely of the cherries, got gloriously drunk and became quarrelsome, making the night hideous with their squeals and grunts and groans, arousing the family. Not knowing the cause of the noise, the men sallied forth with guns to find out the reason of the disturbance, and upon reaching the hog pen, witnessed a regular drunken hog fight.

HOW MANY people live on the reputation of the reputation they might have made.—*Holmes.*

WHEN angry count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.—*Jefferson.*

IF "money talks" it must be silver. Silence is golden.

BILL NYE.

How He Failed to Make the Amende Honorable—A Pathetic Incident.

It is rather interesting to watch the manner by which old customs have been slightly changed and handed down from age to age. Peculiarities of old traditions still linger among us, and are forked over to posterity like a wappy-jawed tea-pot or a long-time mortgage. No one can explain it, but the fact still remains, patent that some of the oddities of our ancestors continue to appear from time to time clothed in the changing costumes of the prevailing fashion.

Along with these choice antiquities and carrying the nut-brown flavor of the dead and relentless years comes the amende honorable. From the original amende in which the offender appeared in public clothed only in a cotton-flannel shirt and with a rope about his neck as an evidence of a formal recantation, down to this day when (sometimes) the pale editor in a stickful of type admits that "his informant was in error," the amende honorable has marched along with the easy tread of time. The blue-eyed molder of public opinion, with one suspender hanging down at his side and writing on a sheet of news-copy paper, has a more extensive costume perhaps than the old-time offender who bowed in the dust in the midst of the great populace and with a halter under his ear admitted his offense, but he does not feel any more cheerful over it.

I have been called upon several times to make the amende honorable, and I admit that it is not an occasion of mirth and merriment. People who come into the editorial office to invest in a retraction are generally healthy, and have a stiff, reserved manner that no cheerfulness or hospitality can soften.

I remember of an incident of this kind which occurred last summer in my office while I was writing something. A large man with an air of profound perspiration about him and a plaid flannel shirt, stepped into the middle of the room and breathed in all the air that I was not using. He said he would give me four minutes in which to retract, and pulled out a watch by which to ascertain the exact time. I asked him if he would not allow me a moment or two to go over to the telegraph office and to wire my parents of my awful death. He said I could walk out that door when I walked over his dead body. Then I waited a long time, till he told me my time was up, and asked me what I was waiting for. I told him I was was waiting for him to die so that I could walk over his dead body. How could I walk over a corpse until life was extinct?

* * * * *

He stood and looked at me, at first in astonishment, afterward in pity. Finally tears welled up in his eyes and plowed their way down his brown and grimy face. Then he said that I need not fear him.

"You are safe," said he. "A youth who is so patient and so cheerful as you are, one who would wait for a healthy man to die so that you could meander over his pulseless remains, ought not to die a violent death. A soft-eyed seraph like you, who is no more conversant with the ways of this world than that ought to be put in a glass vial of alcohol and preserved. I came up here to kill you and throw you into the rain-water barrel, but now that I know what a patient disposition you have I shudder to think of the crime I was about to commit."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE French Government has introduced into elementary schools the study of dressmaking, and has provided means for the instruction of teachers, all expenses being defrayed for them, while they have in Paris a twenty days' course of lessons in cutting and fitting. Not merely are the pupils thus enabled to wear better dresses, but they are taught economy in material.

THE DEAD NOT LOST.

Those who are gone from you, you have. Those who departed loving you, love you still, and you love them always. They are not really gone, those dear hearts and true; they are only gone into the next room, and you will presently get up and follow them, and yonder doors will close upon you, and you will be no more seen.—*Thackeray.*

FINGER-NAILS.

The old Jewish doctors entertained some queer notions in regard to finger-nails. A favorite theory was that before Adam's fall the bodies of the first parents were perfectly transparent, and that the nails are the only vestige left of man's estate in the Garden of Eden.

THE pneumatic plan of clearing the Paris sewers is said to have been attended with excellent results to health.

THE CHRONICLE.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 15, 1884.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—L. P. Fisher, 21 Merchants' Exchange, is our Agent, and is authorized to contract for advertising, receive subscriptions and make collections on our account.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE BREAKERS AHEAD.

Governor Stoneman, in his proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature, has laid out more work than an average California Legislature can perform if it should remain in session all Summer. Before that august body has been organized ten days he will have wished the S. F. Examiner to the dogs before he had resolved to comply with the insane ravings of that paper for an extra session. The bill of fare the Governor has prepared consists of twelve courses, as follows:

First, to submit to the people an amendment to Sections 4 and 10 of Article 13 of the Constitution.

Second, to amend Section 22 of Article 12 of the Constitution.

Third, to amend the Constitution so as to abolish the present Railroad Commission, let the Governor appoint three new ones to serve till the next general election, when a new Commission of three may be elected on a general ticket, instead of by districts., and to prescribe their duties, etc.

Fourth, to enact a law for the collection of an income tax from railroad corporations and companies.

Fifth, to repeal or amend the revenue laws.

Sixth, to amend the Constitution, so that the State Board of Equalization may have power to assess all railroad property; and, also all railroad mortages, etc.

Seventh, to provide for the sale of railroad property for delinquent taxes, as private property is now sold.

Eighth, to enact a law that no Court, or judicial officer, shall enjoin or obstruct the collection of taxes; that taxes must be paid, after which recourse to the Courts must be had for supposed illegality.

Ninth, to enact laws, that whatever property is sold for delinquent taxes, a receiver may, upon application of the purchaser, whether said purchaser be a private person or the State, be appointed by any competent Court to take charge of the same from the day of the execution of the certificate of sale.

Tenth, to enact a law to repudiate the Attorney General's railroad tax compromise, and compel the railroads to pay the balance claimed to be due by said roads; and to more clearly define the powers and duties of the Attorney-General, District Attorneys and Boards of Supervisors, with reference to the collection of delinquent taxes.

Eleventh, to submit another Constitutional amendment; fixing a maximum rate of charges for transportation of passengers and freight on all railroad lines in the State, and for that purpose to classify railroad lines according to length, guage, or income.

Twelfth, to enact laws for the prevention of and punishment for discrimination, and for the form of abuses in railroad transportation.

After acquainting ourselves with the desires of the Governor as above expressed, who among us can believe that the Legislature of this State as constituted last Winter—and the special elections to fill vacancies are not favorable for adding to the brain power of the Assembly—possesses a sufficiency of brains to grasp the subject matter of the Governor's proclamation and legislate intelligently? It is patent to every Californian that the brain power of the entire Assembly delegation from San Francisco, where this extra-session clamor originated, is not of a quality to give the people of this State suitable revenue and Railroad laws. Governor Stoneman allowed the Examiner to pilot him, and now he is among the worst lot of breakers his party ever floundered into on the eve of a Presidential election.

Watts, the mate of the Gatherer, has been sentenced by U. S. Judge Sabin, to six years at San Quentin on two charges of cruelty to seamen. If only one-half of the stories of his treatment of sailors is true the scoundrel ought to be hanged.

A party of twenty-four well known citizens of Sierra county, says the Downieville Messenger, will send an advance agent to the Cœur d'Alene mines, and if his report is favorable, all hands will migrate to that country in the Spring.

John J. O'Brien, the ex-Secretary of the Harbor Commissioners, has been sentenced to San Quentin for ten years for embezzlement. Of course, the Supreme Court will be appealed to.

Milwaukee is to have a $12,000 statue of Washington. The work has been given to R. H. Park of that city by residents who will not tell their names.

The Chinese cigar makers of San Francisco to the number of some 2,500 have been locked out, and the manufacturers have sent East for cigar makers.

A party of over five hundred immigrants arrived at Cheney, W. T., on the 1st. They will settle in eastern Oregon and Washington Territory.

An unknown man had his head severed from his body by a Northern Pacific train at Trout Creek, Or., on the 1st of March.

George Pen Johnston, formerly editor of the San Francisco Examiner, died in San Francisco on the 4th.

BLAINE THE CHOICE.

The Republican State Convention is to assemble at Oakland on the 30th of June, to elect delegates to the National Convention to nominate our next President and Vice President. It is to be presumed the Convention will voice the sentiments of the Republicans of this State by sending delegates instructed to vote for James G. Blaine "first, last and all the time," for President; and it is to be hoped the delegations from this coast will weigh well the qualifications of those who may be mentioned for Vice President, and vote for no man who is not eminently fitted for President, and who is not, also, a friend of the Pacific States and their interests. In Mr. Blaine they have a warm and steadfast friend, and we should endeavor to secure a friend for Vice President, for we know not how soon our next President may be taken from among us, and we do not want a third-rate politician to succeed him. It is now known to a dead certainty in the East that James G. Blaine is the popular candidate among the Republican masses; and with him as our standard bearer next Fall there will be an overwhelming vote for him on this coast, but with any other man, it cannot be denied, the Republicans will take desperate chances, which it cannot afford to do.

STILL HARPING.—Is the New York Sun really in earnest, or only flattering Tilden, when it says: "Mr. Tilden is the living incarnation of reform of the Government, the removal of abuses, the suppression of corruption, the stoppage of public plunder, the restoration of Democratic economy, and simplicity and integrity in the administration. This is why the honest and intelligent people of the Union, Republicans as well as Democrats, regard him with a feeling such as no other public man of any party can awaken in their minds."

But the old gentleman did shirk the payment of his income tax at a time when the Government needed every dollar, and when poor men promptly paid their tax. Dana would have a fit if he couldn't have his periodical gush over Samuel J. Tilden.

GRAVE ROBBERS.—George D. Gardner, Charles Gardner and their father, Danial Gardner, a well known citizen of Sacramento, have been arrested for robbing graves. The principal offender is George, who is a medical student, and has been getting the cadavers for dissecting purposes. The body of a boy, well known in Sacramento, was found on the Gardner premises; and also limbs of others. It has caused much excitement in that city. A hanging bee would be just the thing. Such scoundrels are not fit to live.

A new colonization scheme has been started at Pittsburg, where a petition is being numerously signed, asking Congress to appropriate $10,000,000 for colonization purposes. This sum would supply 20,000 families with $500 each. A mortgage is to be given on the land for payment in fifteen years, allowing the settler to pay for his homestead of 160 acres in five years at par, under ten years one per cent. and over ten two per cent.

Petaluma has just received from St. Louis the largest horse in the United States, a Clydesdale, weighing 2,600 pounds. He cost $4,500.

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS BALL

WILL BE GIVEN IN

BRYANT'S NEW HALL

—AT—

BRIDGEPORT,

ON

MONDAY EVENING,

MARCH 17.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

C. F. McKinney, A. F. Bryant, Ben. H. Miller, Lanson Huntoon, P. G. Hughes.

Invitation Committee.

BRIDGEPORT.

All Citizens of the Town.

BODIE.

Samuel T. Williamson, Jno. A. Caldwell, Nick Baule, A. M. Stewart, M. J. Cody, J. W. Kingsley.

CLINTON.

E. A. Trask, B. B. Summers, E. D. Ebl.

LUNDY.

J. F. Murray, H. N. H. Brown, J. E. Wilson.

SWEETWATER.

Jno. Roach, Wm. Aiken, Wm. Palmer.

Reception Committee.

All the Citizens of Bridgeport.

Floor Managers.

A. L. Leavitt, Ed. Wedertz, H. Peeler, L. Murphy, S. Kavanaugh.

Floor Director.

James Logan.

THE BEST OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

TICKETS $2 00
SUPPER 50

m1-td

Indianapolis papers allege that for nearly a dozen years past the history of the United States since 1860 has not been allowed to be taught in the public schools of that city, all accounts of the Rebellion and subsequent events being surpassed by a special order of a majority of the School Board.—The people of that city must be very intelligent to elect such men.

A COMPLETE GAME.—Undoubtedly the most complete game of poker on record is the one recently played by Willis Kissee and Jack Kellogg, at Gunnison, Col. Each held three of a kind, each reached for the stakes, each promptly pulled out a pistol because the other reached, both fired, and both fell dead.

On the 7th the town of Florence, Arizona, was nearly washed out of existence by a cloud-burst. The streets were covered with water to the depth of four feet, and many fine buildings were washed away.

The people of Northwestern Texas talk of forming a new State out of that portion of Texas.

The foot-and-mouth disease exists in a malignant form at Neosho Falls, [illegible].

Sacramento is to have electric [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

"TRAVELS IN MEXICO AND LIFE Among the Mexicans," by Frederick A. Ober. The most fully illustrated and the largest popular work on Mexico ever published. A stirring narrative of a most interesting journey from Yucatan to the Rio Grande in one large octavo volume of nearly 700 pages. Agents wanted. Apply to J. DEWING & CO., 420 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal. m1

MEDICAL.

DR. SPINNEY DISPENSARY,

No. 11 Kearny Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. SPINNEY, WELL-KNOWN AS THE founder of the Montreal, C. E., Medical Institute, and late proprietor of the SPINNEYVILLE INFIRMARY, would most respectfully inform his patients and the afflicted generally, that he still continues to treat chronic and nervous diseases with unparralleled success

Ladies and Gentlemen

Remember that procrastination is the thief of time so

Come and be Healed

It matters not what your troubles may be, come and let the Doctor examine your case. It will cost you nothing for consultation, so please call and satisfy yourselves whether the Doctor understands your case. If he can cure you he will tell you so; if not, he will tell you that, for he will not undertake a case unless he is confident of effecting a cure.

Parties at a distance wishing treatment by sending $25 and a minute description of their troubles will receive in return a full course of treatment, securely packed so as not to excite curiosity.

DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for every case of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

P. S.—For diseases of the [illegible] course of medicines, sufficient [illegible] all instructions, will be sent to any [illegible] on receipt of $10.

Call or Address

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
No. 11 Kearny Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

f23 tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Sewing Machine
Simple Strong Swift & Sure
PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
HAS NO EQUAL
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE Co
30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.
CHICAGO ILL. ORANGE MASS. ATLANTA GA.
FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL HILL,
634 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ja5-6m

FORRESTER SUBMERGED PUMP

Is a Double-Acting Non-Freezing Force Pump. It is simple in construction, very durable, and not liable to get out of order. Having no packings but a water lubrication, the friction and wear of the parts are less than in any other Pump.

As a FORCE PUMP it is available for extinguishing fires, washing carriages, forcing water to distant points, filling tanks, etc. *No timber* is used in connection with this pump, it being held in place by a combination of the *stationary* pipe. The cheapest & *best* for general use. Dealers specially interested Send for circular. Address

D HAYS & BRO., Sole Agents,
For California and Nevada,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO. CAL.

ly24-tf

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES

TO EASTERN AND EUROPEAN CITIES
VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail routes

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.
OR
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Daily Express and Emigrant Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the East

CONNECTING AT

New York and New Orleans
with the several Steamer Lines to
ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
attached to Overland Express Trains.

THIRD-CLASS SLEEPING CARS
are run daily with Overland Emigrant Trains
No additional charge for Berths in Third-class Cars.

☞Tickets sold, Sleeping-car Berths secured and other information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc. etc

RAILROAD LANDS
IN
Nevada, California and Texas,
FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply to, or address

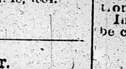
W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. Co., San Francisco.
JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. Co., San Francisco.

OR

H. B. ANDREWS, Land Commissioner, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Co., San Antonia, Texas.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
f2-6m SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FAIRFIELD'S



BODIE and BRIDGEPORT

STAGE LINE,

Carrying the U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Leaves Bodie every morning at 6.30 and Bridgeport at 1 P. M., arriving in Bodie at 5 o'clock.

OFFICES—Bodie, Barney-Clark's Wine Room Bridgeport, Leavitt's Hotel.

e24-tf WM. H. FAIRFIELD, Proprietor.

A. C. RAYMOND

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY and HARNESS

BODIE.

SADDLERY HARDWARE, CARRIAGE Trimmings, Robes, Horse Clothing, whips, Collars, Bells, and everything to be found in a well-appointed establishment.

I have in my employ one of the best saddle makers in the State.

☞ Repairing a specialty. Trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEGAL.

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO DAVID McVEY, STUART McVEY and Mrs. Anna McVey: You are hereby notified that I have expended the sum of One hundred dollars ($100) in labor and improvements on each of the two mining claims or lodes known as the Chrysolite and True Tucket, lying one in the Silverado Canon and the other in Chrysolite Canon, and both being in Patterson District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending December 31, 1883, and if within ninety days (90) from the first day of publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure as co-owners, to wit: the sum of thirty-three and one-third dollars ($33⅓), together with the cost of this advertisement, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324. THOS DOWNING.

Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal., Jan. 18, 1884.

ja19-90d

Notice to Co-Owner.

TO FRANK DOTEN: YOU ARE HEREBY notified that I have expended the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Red Jacket mine or lode, situated on the south side of Ferris Canyon, about fifteen hundred feet south-east of the Comstock lode, in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1883, and if within ninety days from the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to wit: the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, together with the cost of this advertisement, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324. HENRY GOODSHAW.

Clinton, Mono county, Cal., Feb. 19, 1884.

First publication, Feb. 23, 1884. f23-30d

Notice to Co-Owner.

TO J. C. BRAY: YOU ARE HEREBY NOtified that I have expended the sum of One hundred [$100] dollars in labor and improvements upon the Amazon mining claim or lode, lying and being in Ferris Canyon, about one-half mile west of the Kentuck and Georgie Howell and May Belle lodes, in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1883, and if within ninety days from the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, to wit: the sum of fifty [$50] dollars, together with the cost of this advertisement, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under Section 2324. E. D. EBL.

Clinton, Cal., February 23, 1884.

First publication, March 1, 1884. m1-90d

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our prices. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO. Portland, Maine. d15-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry Hays. David Hays.

D. HAYS & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Provisions

Wines and Liquors.

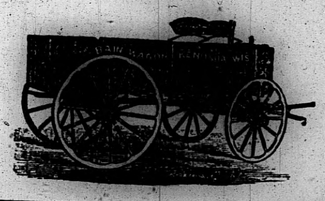
CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Paints, Oils, Sash, Windows, Doors and Glass,

BUCKEYE MOWERS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Agents for



THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.,

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the Best WORKMEN, using nothing but FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY and the VERY BEST of SELECTED TIMBER, and by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Manufacturers have abolished the warranty, but Agents may, on their own responsibility give the following warranty with each wagon, if so agreed:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No.....to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge or the price of said repairs as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of THE RACINE AGRICULTURIST, to

FISH BROS. & CO., RACINE, WIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance,

405 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCE, By Permission:

Redington & Co., Goodyear Rubber Company, Hawley Bros. Hardware Co., H. S. Crocker & Co., John Taylor & Co., Wellman, Peck & Co., and Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco.

ja14 R. M. & A. C. Folger, Bridgeport.

1884.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol. V. Commences November 6, 1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is the best weekly for children in America.—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

All that the artist's skill can accomplish in the way of illustration has been done, and the best talent of the country has contributed to its text.—New England Jouacal of Education, Boston.

In its special field there is nothing that can be compared with it.—Hartford Evening Post

TERMS.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Per Year, Postage prepaid. $1 50.

SINGLE NUMBERS, Five Cents each.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of 3 cents.

The Volumes of Harper's Young People for 1882 and 1883, handsomely bound in Illuminated Cloth, will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $3 00 each Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. d15-1y

Type Metal

FOR SALE,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT THIS OFFICE.

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

TONSORIAL PARLOR,

PROFESSOR HATFIELD.....Proprietor

CLINTON, MONO COUNTY.

Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing in artistic style. my6-tf

P. G. HUGHES,

Blacksmith and Wagon Maker

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

D. HAYS & BRO. Agents,
Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

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MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. d15-1y

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 15, 1884.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FORTUNATE UNFORTUNATES.—In view of the unadulterated truth that this has been a splendid specimen (?) of our lovely California Winters, the two in our county jail are not as unfortunate as many who enjoy their entire freedom. These two are comfortably housed and have the best of board, Sheriff McKinney and wife, who have the boarding contract this year, giving them excellent meals, and caring for their personal comfort generally. In this connection we must contradict the item in the Bodie Free Press, one day last week, that McCarty, one of the prisoners, was in a deplorable condition on account of having had his lower limbs frozen, and was destitute of clothing. The facts are these: McCarty, between the time of his escape from the Lundy jail and recapture by Deputy Sheriff Kennedy, froze one or two toes, but Mrs. McKinney gave him salves, etc. and his feet are good enough for the Free Press reporter to toddle around on. He is out every day cutting wood, and is happy and content. As for clothing, he has not been in need of donations. Sheriff McKinney attends to the wants of prisoners in that regard. A newspaper should be sure it is right before it casts reflections on our officials, who, judging from our exchanges, are better than the average of county officers.

A "BRICK."—"Shorty" Edwards, our Bridgeport and Bodie stage driver, is a "brick" or he would not have stuck to the road perseveringly as he has this Winter. He has been out in the worst of the storms road-breaking, and has brought the mail down some nights when it was cold enough to freeze the toes of the Bartholdi statue. He says that he does not want any more of it after this Winter, but he will fight the snow this season if it takes all Summer—we don't want to discourage him, but the prospects are he will be at it until after the Fourth of July, when, possibly, we may get some decent, seasonable weather.

PERSONAL.—Dr. G. M. Summers and wife, of Clinton, are still here, snowbound.

Sheriff McKinney, who took T. C. Van Ness, of San Francisco, to Bodie on Saturday last, has been snowbound at that place.

Supervisor Wetherill arrived in town on Wednesday.

Supervisor Taylor, is expected to arrive in town this evening. He was at the Hot Springs last night.

W. A. Loose came in from Bodie to-day on snowshoes, making the trip in five hours by the way of Geiger grade.

Sheriff McKinney and Supervisor Raymond are on their way from Bodie and will be here this evening.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.—The sale of property for delinquent taxes was commenced yesterday and continued till this morning. This afternoon the sale was again continued until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. So far, Under Sheriff Wilcox has sold property to the amount of $3,444.-04. Those who have not paid their taxes must bear in mind that a deed from the Sheriff for property bought at a tax sale is about the safest deed that can be issued in this State—so pay your taxes and secure your property.

MORE.—The storm of Saturday and Sunday last was a severe one, giving us about twelve inches of new snow, and effectually closing the roads again. At Bodie three feet or more of snow fell, blockading many of the residents in their homes. It snowed all day Sunday, and until 4 o'clock Monday morning. Since then it was pleasant until yesterday morning, when the wind raised and we had quite a squally day—To-day is pleasant enough for anybody.

ARRIVED.—On Thursday our little feathered friends, the meadow larks, put in an appearance in this section, and a few stationed themselves on the fence back of our office and gave us a concert. As we heard nothing of them yesterday it may be presumed that they became disgusted with the two feet of snow on our meadows, and have left until we can favor them with a more seasonable reception.

OUR MAILS.—Our mail arrangments are again demoralized. A small mail, mostly letters, came about dusk on Tuesday evening, having been brought from Bodie to Mormon Station on snowshoes by George Vansickle, who was met there by "Shorty" Edwards, our irrepressible stage driver, who brought Van, and the mail to town behind a six-horse team.

WILL MEET.—The Republican County Central Committee will meet at Bodie on the 25th to take action in regard to electing delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Oakland on the 30th of Aapril, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

A GAY AFFAIR.—The Masquerade Ball promises to be a grand affair—one of the best ever given in the mountains. A large number will come from Bodie, and our people are making great preparations for it. Let joy be unconfined!

POOR BODIE!—One of our citizens, now in Bodie, sent a dispatch to a friend here yesertday and wound up with "It is snowing like H—here."

COSTUMES.—A costumer from San Francisco will be here, when the road if open, with eighty costumes for the ball. So all can attend at a small expense for a costume.

POSTPONED.—The Masquerade Ball will be postponed for a few days, until the roads are open to Bodie. Due notice will be given.

SOFT.—The warm rays of the sun to-day are telling on the big body of snow in our valley. We may now expect our streams to run banks full, and the "beautiful" to rapidly disappear.

AT COST.—Remember that M. P. Wolf, the well known clothing merchant of Bodie, is disposing of his immense stock of clothing at cost. Those desiring a Spring suit of fashionable clothes should give him a call.

HAPPY.—It is said that the citizens of Antelope Valley are happy in the possession of bare ground, while the balance of our county is covered with deep snow.

TIN WARE.—David Hays & Bro. have just received a good assortment of tin ware. We almost wish we were about to have a tin wedding Give them a call.

MASKS.—Parties desiring masks for the ball on the 17th. will find a good assortment at the Post Office.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Briggs, J.

March 12.

Estate of John W. Stewart, deceased; sale of Mormon Ranch confirmed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following deeds have been recorded in the County Recorder's office:

State of California to Horace V. Poor; s ½ of nw ¼, sec 35, t 5 n r 27 e.

MINING TRANSFERS.

The following deeds have been recorded in the County Recorder's office:

G. M. Summers et al to Mineral Chief M. Co.; Discovery, Patterson and Thorough Brace, Patterson.

Wade Hays to A. J. Hewett: 150 feet of Oakland, Tioga.

Wade Hays to John Rinedollar; Oakland, Tioga.

A. J. Hewett to John Rinedollar; 150 ft. Oakland. Tioga.

John Rinedollar to Washington J. Bevan; Oakland and Rinedollar, Tioga.

On Saturday last the paymasters office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was robbed of $27,000 while Paymaster Bartlett was at lunch. He left the office without turning the combination of the safe, and did not wait till some of the employes returned from their lunch. Detectives think there was no robbery, but that some trusted employe is "short" and concocted the robbery story to cover the "shortage."

Late observations made at Lausanne, Switzerland, have shown that an intimate connection exists between the electrical conditions of the atmosphere and the weather; and it is thought that an intelligent use of registering electrometers may enable meteorologists to forecast the weather several days in advance. The electric tension of the air is strong during fine weather, but its rapid weakening indicates the approach of a storm.

"IF."—If the Sheriff of Sierra county has published a legal delinquent tax list the Sheriffs of other counties have gone to much unnecessary trouble in publishing a discription of the property delinquent. The Sierra list shows no description of property delinquent.

A writer in Pygiene Pratique states that boots and shoes may be rendered waterproof by soaking them for some hours in thick soap water. The compound forms a fatty acid within the leather and makes it impervious to water.

Oil of wintergreen mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, when applied externally to inflamed joints affected by acute rheumatism, is maintained to be on high therapeutic authority, a means of instant relief from pain.

Cures for rattlesnake bites and other poisonous creatures: Indigo, four drams; gum camphor, eight drams; alcohol, eight ounces; mixed and kept in close bottles. Apply to the wound and the cure is soon completed.

The value of school property in the South is about $6,000,000 against $188,000,000 in the North. The Rev. Dr. Gray of Little Rock says that one city in the North circulates more books in a single year than eleven Southern States.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, is to be torn down, and stores erected on its site. The property is worth $1,000,000 and does not pay as a hotel.

The Postmaster-General has arranged for a special fast mail train between New York and Chicago, the distance to be made in 27 hours.

Mrs. Lavina Mosher, of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon, desires information of Ernest Mosher, her son, supposed to be in California.

The town of Pino, on the Central Pacific, is now known as Loomis.

The telephone between San Francisco and Sacramento is working well.

A. B. Stewart & Bro., Druggists of Bodie, have the largest and most complete stock of AMMUNITION, and sporting goods in general, in Mono county; also Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Articles, and Paints, Oils and Wall Paper.

E. F. Gibson, at the Union Fruit and Vegetable Market, Bodie, receives daily by Express, fresh fruits and vegetables, also fresh and salt water fish, poultry and game, which he sells cheap for cash. Orders promptly attended to.

TYPE METAL.—For sale at this office.

Curtis B. Wells, of Springfield, Mass., received a letter from Henry M. Burt, detailing the editor's experience with lightning on Mt. Washington. He writes: "I was in my office and had just given directions about making up a form, when all at once I felt a tremendous blow in the back. I could not imagine at first what caused it, but instantly thereafter I saw a ball of fire as large as a man's head directly in front of me, not three feet off. It exploded with a tremendous noise, seemingly as loud as a cannon, and then I knew what must have happened. My left leg seemed to be completely paralyzed, and I fell to the floor. At first I felt as though a ball had gone through my body and that all below had been shot away. I was startled and confounded, but did not lose consciousness. Help came immediately and I was removed to my room in the hotel and undressed. In the course of two or three hours I could begin to move my leg a very little. You have probably heard of the impression of a tree being found upon the bodies of those killed by lightning. The same thing was noticed upon my back, and as there are no trees on Mt. Washington, it seems to me that the peculiar appearance must be the result of the blood settling in the smaller veins."—*Springfield Republican.*

GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is a curious fact that the geographical center of the United States, that used to be somewhere near Omaha, is now since the acquisition of Alaska, west of the mouth of the Columbia River, in the Pacific Ocean. In other words, Portland, Oregon, is nearer to Portland, Maine, than it is to the last of the Aleutian Islands, which belong to the United States. Two hours after the sun has set upon our western limits it rises upon Mount Katahdin in Maine, and before darkness has settled down upon the westernmost of our Alaskan possessions, the ruddy tinge upon the eastern horizon in Maine proclaims the approach of day; so it is always daynight in the United States.—Ex.

A Vienna scientist has perfected remarkable modification of the microscope, to which the name of gastroscope has been given. It is to be used for looking into the interior of the human stomach. It consists of a tube about 26 inches long and half an inch thick, bent at an angle of 150 degrees at about one fourth of its length from the lower end. At its lower extremity is an incandescent electric lamp for lighting up the stomach, and a microscope objective. Prisms are arranged to reflect the image-bearing pencil of light along the tube and past the bend to the eye-piece. Provision is made for a circulation of water about the lamp to prevent inconvenient heating.

Prof. Edward Hall considers that through out the early geological epochs known as Archalan, Silurian and Carboniferous, the sea covered North America, the British Isles and Western Europe, while a large part of the North Atlantic area existed as dry land. He urges that if his conclusions prove to be well grounded the doctrine of the permanency of oceans and continents, as tested by the case of the North Atlantic, must be discarded.

A SUGGESTION TO BLACKSMITHS.—A common trouble in country blacksmith shops is the going out of the fire while the smith is doing work away from it. The annoyance can be prevented by keeping at hand a box containing sawdust. When the fire seems to be out throw a handful of sawdust on the coals, and a good blaze will quickly follow This may seem a small matter, but there are many who will find the suggestion a good one.

The House has passed the bill pensioning the survivors of the Mexican war.

BIRTHS.

HANSON.—At Bridgeport, March 11, to the wife of Fred O. Hanson, a son.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young or old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing to us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those giving their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

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Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. je5-tf

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This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements to tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

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Main Street, Bodie.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND OLD ESTABLISHED house has been refurnished and placed in first-class order for the reception of guests.

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At the BAR can be had the BEST of all to be found in a well-stocked bar.

f10-tf M. SCHAFER.

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FACTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 13, 1883.

BOTHIN MFG. CO.,

GENTLEMEN: The sample of GIANT BAKING POWDER you handed me, also samples of the following brands of Baking Powders purchased by me in open market, I have tested for total quantity of available gas, with results as follows:

GIANT, 106 cubic inches per ounce avoirdupois.

ROYAL, 139 cubic inches.

NEW ENGLAND, 110 cubic inches.

PIONEER, 107 cubic inches.

GOLDEN GATE, 107 cubic inches.

DR. PRICE'S, 90 cubic inches.

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS PRICE, Chemist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24, 1883.

H. E. BOTHIN, President Bothin Mfg. Co.

DEAR SIR: After a careful and complete chemical analysis of a can of GIANT BAKING POWDER, purchased by us in open market, we find that it does not contain alum, acid phosphate, terra alba, or any other injurious substance, but is a pure, healthful Cream Tartar Baking Powder, and as such can recommend it to consumers.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. T. WENZELL & CO.,
Analytic Chemists.

We concur:
R. BEVERLY COLE, M. D.
J. R. MEARS, M. D. Health Officer.
ALFRED W. PERRY, M. D. } Members of the
W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D. } San Francisco
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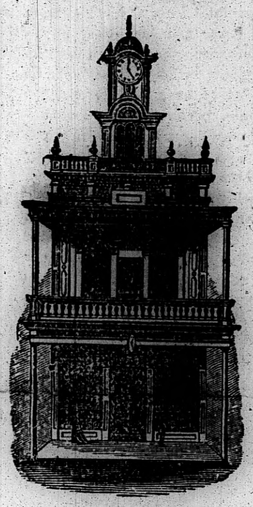

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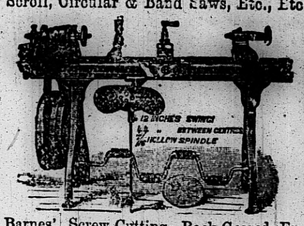

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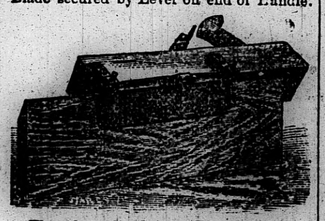

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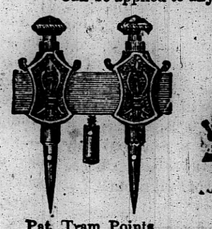

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are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 00
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Each additional pair of animals	50
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Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

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THE UNION.

MARCH 15, 1884.

MOCKING BIRDS.

Where They Come From and the Prices They Bring.

"I have been buying and selling birds for the last ten years," said a dealer to a Louisville *Courier-Journal* reporter. "I buy 'em in New Orleans from the dealers there, and bring them up here and to other Northern cities. I only buy mocking birds, as good canaries are worth more there than they are here. These which you see I have I swapped my birds for, and am taking them back to sell on my next trip. I will get $3 or $4 for them there, while up here they are worth only about half as much."

"How much do the others cost you?"

"The 'mockers' cost me 50 cents apiece in New Orleans when I buy from the bird merchants. They are creoles who buy them from the boys who make a business of catching the young ones before they leave the nest. When I buy from these boys I only have to pay 10 or 15 cents apiece, but it is not often I have the chance, as I don't stay long and must get up a lot as soon as possible."

"Who catches the birds and where do they find them?"

"The boys, black and white, who live out on the plantations and the coast. They make a regular business of this, and when they catch enough they bring them to the city and sell them to the street bird merchants. It is against the law now to take them from the plantations, and most of them come from the seacoast."

"Where do the old ones build their nests?"

"Everywhere, almost, but generally in wild rose bushes, old fences, and low trees. They are not very particular about their nests, and make 'em out of a few sticks, which they lay up together and fix them so they will just hold the eggs. They lay four or five, and every one hatches. When left to themselves they raise only two broods, but when they are taken out by the catchers they lay and hatch three or four. The business is a much larger one than you might think, as thousands of young birds are bought and sold every day."

"Where did you get your parrots?"

"I bought them of the New Orleans dealers, too. They get 'em off boats which are sent out to catch 'em on the islands and on the coast. They are not real parrots, and can't talk, but they sell well, as lots of people want them. They cost $2 or $3 down there, and here we get $7 or $8, dependin' mostly on the customer."

"Where do you sell your stocks?"

"Oh, most everywhere. I bring 'em here, and take 'em to lots of Northern cities. People in Northern towns pay the best prices, but they like canaries better than mockers."

"What sort of people buy the most?"

"Working people. Since I have been here I have sold only two or three to rich customers. It seems like they had rather have dogs than birds." Here a contemptuous expression passed over the dealer's face.

ARIZONA'S PETRIFIED FOREST.

One might almost pass by and notice nothing unusual. But on looking closer the rocks are found to be the trunks o fallen trees turned to stone. They lie about you here, there and everywhere, some preserving their shape and outlines, others broken or cracked. The scene is a strange one. It smacks of enchantment. Perhaps some potent magician blew upon this forest in the vigor of its prime, and before his chilling breath the stout trees bowed themselves and fell, and froze into flint and agate. Still you hardly see why you came, but after the coffee has been boiled and breakfast eaten your Mexicans slowly enlighten you. They bring out hammers and drills, and selecting a likely spot in a stone trunk endeavor to force a way into it. The stone is like adamant. Again and again the drill bounds away, but finally pieces are shivered off and cracks made, so that you see what the petrified forest has hidden within it. Emeralds, sapphires and diamonds are convenient names, but alas, our discoveries would hardly be counted as such by Tiffany. Yet they are singularly beautiful. You find blocks of stone, their sides bristling with great hexagonal crystals, some green, others purple and others a pure white. You cut through geodes whose hollows are lined with prismatic crystals sparkling with all the colors of the rainbow. Much of the stone is beautifully-marked flint. Often you find pieces with a brown corrugated coating, which, I fancy, is the petrified bark. All the stone abounds in the most delicate shadings of gray and white, with dark lines, but the crystals, lining fissures or gathered in the nests of geodes, are the especial delight of seekers. Here, too, there are moss agates, and exceptionally large and clear garnets, which masquerade under the name of rubies. And of the ordinary forms of petrified wood there is no end.—*Cor. Boston Herald.*

A CRUEL Justice of the Peace committed an old beggar woman despite her defense that she was only obeying the precept: "Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find."

HOW BEAUTY IS LOST.

The Effect of Laughing and Crying on Pretty Women.

[From a London Letter.]

The approach of age shows itself first about the eyes. Lines come, faintly at first, then deeper and deeper, until the incipient crows' feet are indicated, developed, revealed. The woman who, looking in her glass, perceives these fatal lines diverging from the outer corners of her eyes, knows that she has reached an era in her life. She recognizes it with a sigh, if she be a vain, a lovely, or a worldly woman; with a smile, perhaps, if she has children in whom she can live her own youth over again. But it can never be a gay smile. None of us, men or women, like to feel youth—that precious possession—slipping away from us. But we should never be on the lookout for crow's feet or gray hairs. Looking for them is sure to bring them. Fears form a part of the language of the eye, which is eloquent enough when sparingly used, and which should be sparingly used for other reasons than that of adding to their mute eloquence. Tears are a disfiguring expression of emotion, and those who get into the habit of weeping over every small vexation do much toward acquiring a care-worn, miserable expression, and are sure to look old before their time. Excessive weeping has been known not only to injure, but actually to destroy the sight. Few women look pretty, or even interesting, in tears, though it has long been a pleasant fiction in poetry and romance to suppose that they do. Many women, some men, and most children make most disfiguring and distorting grimaces while crying, and a lady who thinks she can work upon a man's feeling by a liberal display of tears should carefully study a becoming mode of producing them before her looking glass. Grimaces soften no hearts, and tears accompanied by the usual distortion have a hardening effect, if not a visible one. In a prettily-written book, now probably out of print, purporting to be the story of the life of one of Milton's wives, the author makes that poet say of his wifes eyes after crying that they resembled "the sun's clear shining after rain"—a very pretty natural object indeed, but during the rain itself the observer is not inclined to be complimentary.

Grimaces of a somewhat-similar order are frequently made during the action of laughter. Care should always be taken with the children to prevent their falling into this habit. It frequently reaches such a pitch as to render the laughter positively unsightly. The face is disordered and out of drawing. The eyes disappear and the lips are drawn up, revealing half an inch of pale pink gum. This peculiarity sometimes runs in families, partly from unconscious imitation. I know one family whose grimaces during laughter are most ludicrously alike. When they are all assembled at the dinner-table, and a joke goes around, there is not a single eye left in the family. Much, if not all, of this could be prevented by due care in childhood. The laugh can be cultivated quite as much as the voice. Actressess take lessons in laughing with occasionally very charming results. I do not, however, advise that such teaching should begin in early childhood, lest it might destroy spontaneity and produce an effect of artificiality; but I very strongly recommend mothers to check a disposition to make grimaces during their children's indulgence of mirth.

THE PENNY KITE.

"The penny kite," said a dealer, "is a simple affair, but those unfamiliar with the business think it a marvel of cheapness. They are all alike in size and shape, but differ in color. The kite consists of a piece of paper and three slender sticks. The piece of paper is from one-eight to one-sixth of a full sheet, and a ream of which will weigh forty pounds. The paper costs 7 cents a pound, so the piece for a kite costs about 1-16th of a cent. A foot of pine will make sticks for sixty kites. At the market rate for lumber they will cost about as much as the paper, or a little more. The materials of the kite thus cost about ½ of a cent. Sometimes the paper is printed with the picture of a horse or a yacht, or some other fancy cut. This adds 25 cents a thousand to the cost, but gives a variety for the boys to choose from.

"The paper, cut to the right size, is piled on a table on one side of a girl. Two piles of sticks are at her other hand, and a pot of paste and a brush before her. She spreads out a piece of the paper and runs the paste-brush around the edge. Then two of the longer sticks are laid on in the form of an X. Across the cross of the X a shorter one is laid. Then the pasted edges of the paper are folded over, inclosing the ends of the sticks. The completed kite is laid away to dry. Cost of labor, 1-16th of a cent. Cost of kite, 3-16ths of a cent. Some cost as high as 3-5ths of a cent, but they sell no better than the others. There is a fair margin of profit all around".—*New York Sun.*

ALL pleasure must be bought at the price of pain. The difference between false pleasure and true is just this: For the true the price is paid before you enjoy it; for the false, after you enjoy.—*John Foster.*

BREAKFAST.

Sidney Smith once said that breakfast was so pleasant because nobody was conceited before 1 o'clock. In truth, most people are at their best at this hour; they have been refreshed with sleep, the annoyances of the previous day have stepped into the background or have proved of no account, the odor of hot coffee stimulates their appetites, they are beginning the journey of another day, and, like all journeys, there is more or less excitement and expectation about it; who knows what pleasant things may happen therein, what charming companions may be starting out to meet us, what letters the postman may be that minute taking from the mail-bag for us, what checks the publishers may be that instant signing in our behalf. Possibly by dinner time we may be disillusioned and out of temper; the happiness we looked for may have failed us, the friends we counted upon may have disappointed us, the editor may have declined our ode which was to make our name a household word, the mail-bag may have been robbed, dun[illegible] have assailed us; but in the [illegible]ng at breakfast the world is bef[illegible]s when and where to choose, another page of that interesting romance, every-day life, is opening before us, and all the sweetness and light of our being displays itself—that is to say, unless we belong to that class of people who do not "come down to breakfast as if a great piece of good forture had happened to them over night," who rise out of temper with nothing in particular, but the world in general, and continue irritable and disagreeable till their appetites are satisfied. It is charitable to suppose that this peculiarity is owing to an empty stomach, but all the same these are not the kind of people one would wish to sit down with; they are a blot upon the morning sunshine, an intrusion upon the serenity of the hour, a rebuke to us, as if our light-heartedness were only a makeshift of frivolity, as though they really believed we were as glum as they, but not so candid. In short, breakfast should never be slurred over, as it is in some households, as if it were a necessary evil, a piece of drudgery to be endured with all possible dispatch, before the earnest and profitable business of the day; for in more or less degree it is our breakfas which is going to determine the day for us, which is to prepare our system for the day's journey and the day's worry, and it is highly important that it should be made inviting, that the room should be cheerful, the food irresistible and the company such as to encourage digestion.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A TEXAS BEAR STORY.

A gentleman was out hunting recently on the Nueces. He had killed a good deal of small game while out during the day, and was returning home a short while before dark, with just enough ammunition to load his rifle and put four shots in his pistol. This was unfortunate, too, in one respect, as will be seen further on. In pursuing the journey toward home, this mighty hunter, for so he can fairly be called, saw a bear go into a hollow tree, and resolved to have some bear meat. He compelled bruin to descend from his hiding place, and shot him dead with the rifle as he emerged from the hollow. Another bear soon made its appearance from the same tree, no doubt to see what was the cause of all the racket on the outside, and met with the same fate as the former, this time shot with the trusty pistol. A pair of dead bears is a pretty good day's work for one hunter, but they continued to come out of that tree at a rapid rate until five were piled up dead on the ground. Five shots only the hunter had, and every shot made a dead bear. But this was not all. Two more grown bears made their appearance. The hero of this wonderful story had no more ammunition left, but his bravery was equal to the occasion. He attacked them with his empty gun and made such a desperate battle that the bears, crippled and wounded, fled from the scene of that mighty and terrible conflict, leaving the hunter in peaceful possession of his five dead trophies, and the hero of [illegible] of the most remarkable battles on record.—*San Antonio Express.*

CATS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Figures showing the expense of maintaining cats in the public departments in England, as compared with that of other countries, have been obtained by an economic M. P. It is found that, whereas the maintenance of grimalkins and tabbies employed in the public service varies from a halfpenny farthing per diem for each puss in the Home Office to 3 pence in the Local Government Board. Better organized systems elsewhere decree a uniform scale of allowance for this section of the official staff. In the French Government offices, for instance, the cat that expected more than 7 centimes per day would be dismissed the service, while the scale in Berlin is a shade lower, being 5 pfennige. Austria is more generous to the cat in office, which costs his country 12 pfennige every day he mews. No returns had been received from Washington and St. Petersburg. In Ireland the cat has to depend on what he could pick up from the gratitude of the country.

WHAT AMERICANS EAT.

They Take in the Whole Bill of Fare—Beef the Piece de Resistance.

"What do Americans as a nation eat?" was asked by a Chicago *News* reporter of Mr. Sam Turner, of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

"Great heavens, what a question!" was the response. "Why, they eat everything that genius, ingenuity, and art can prepare for them. The real, genuine American, however, eats more roast beef and beefsteak than any one other dish. Vegetables and fruit are being eaten in greater quantities each year. They do not eat quite so much fruit as is eaten abroad, but very near it. No, Americans are not great pastry or pancake eaters, as a general rule, but are particularly fond of the plain, solid dishes. We eat more in quantity than any other nationality, and especially more meat. This the average American eats three times a day, and it is the ordinary beef, in one form or another. Yes, we are the greatest eaters in the world."

"What dish does the Palmer House supply most frequently to its guests?" Mr. Townsend was asked.

"Sirloin steak, rare, juicy, and very thick, is the popular dish just now, I believe. No, Americans are not a nation of 'pie-eaters,' nor do pancakes hold a high place in their gastronomic preferences. As a nation the Americans are particularly fond of the solid, substantial, plain dishes, but the traveling public eat far too much of everything, too great a variety of dishes, and too much of them. Vegetables and fruit are eaten in greatly-increasing quantities each year. Americans have no national dish unless it is beef."

Mr. Gardner, of the Sherman House, thought that beef, in the form of steaks or as a roast, was the distinctive American dish, if such a thing existed. He did not think that Americans, as a rule, were pastry eaters, but that the country guest of a city hotel or restaurant was fond of a "piece of pie," perhaps for a change from his home fare. Americans, he believed, ate almost everything.

Mr. Hilton, of the Tremont House, said that fifty years ago baked beans were decidedly the great American dish, but now the traveling public demanded pretty much everything that it is possible to compound and make palatable. Vegetables and fruit were eaten in enormous quantities, but unquestionably more beef than any other dish was disposed of by the guests of his house.

The same general answers were received at all the restaurants. More roast beef and beefsteaks are served than all the other dishes combined. German-Americans are especially fond of such "made" dishes as beef a la mode, veal cutlets breaded, with a piquant sauce, and all highly-spiced and richly dressed-dishes.

A GREAT MAN.

"That was a grand wind-up of yours, to the memory of Thomas Jefferson," said an auditor of the Hon. Phil Nulkins, who had just come down off the stand.

"Thanks! I didn't think much of it, however; but a man has got to wind up with a peroration, you know," said the Hon. Phil.

"Ya-es," said the auditor. "Do you know I can sit down and read the Bible all day long, and far into the night, about that man. He was a grand and noble man, wasn't he?"

"Oh, yes; he was a grand and noble man; but I guess you are mistaken in the book. The Bible don't—"

But before the sentence could be concluded the auditor scratched his head and remarked.

"Oh, yes; I guess I was a little off. I was thinking it was the Bible, but it was 'Plutarch's Lives.' I thought I'd remember it," and he smiled a self-satisfied smile.

"You are wrong again, my friend. Jefferson don't figure in 'Plutarch's Lives,'" said the Honorable.

"He don't? Well, I'll swan! Can it be possible my memory has deserted the sacred temple of reason? Let's see! Now, stop! don't say another word. I'll think of it directly." The old man gazed intently on the ground, and, scratching his head with one hand, counted on his fingers and murmured with his lips: "Josephus?" "No." "Robin Hood?" "No." "Don Quixote?" "No." "Hang me, can't I remember it? I've read so much I got all muddled. Oh, yes; I mind now. Fool that I was. It was 'Thadeus, of Warsaw.' That's where it is; that's the book. I know'd I'd think of it; time was all I wanted. A great man, wasn't he? By Jove! a great man, eh?" and the old man smiled and chuckled with infinite delight.

"No, sir; you are wrong again. It is in Homer's 'Iliad' where the life and works of this great and remarkable man are recorded so brilliantly. You never read of him at all. He was a great reformer in those days; and, on account of his wonderful honesty and great moral force, the Democracy worship him as the heathen does the sun. He was probably a myth, that's all." And they parted, the orator congratulating himself upon the impression he had made, and the old man to go behind the barn and kick himself for attempting to discuss literature with a great student and orator.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

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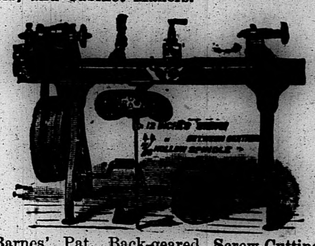

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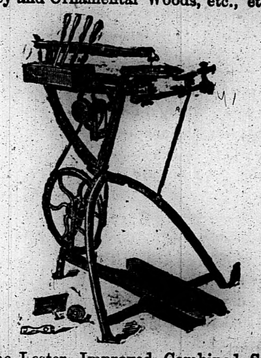

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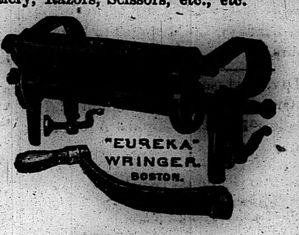

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